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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/736,055	ABIEZZI ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	JASON K. LIN	2425	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 August 2008.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-7, 10-23 and 26 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-7, 10-23 and 26 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 15 December 2003 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

1. This office action is responsive to application No. 10/736,055 filed on 08/25/2008.

Claims 1-7, 10-23, and 26 are pending and have been examined.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

2. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 08/25/2008 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to **Claims 1-7, 10-23, and 26** have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. **Claim 1** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Commons et al. (US 7,305,694) in view of FREEMAN et al. (US 2002/0129374).

Consider **claim 1**, Commons teaches a computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions for a media server residing on a home

network (media management system 10-Fig.1; Col 4: lines 18-24) to perform steps comprising:

establishing a two-way digital connection with a single playback device (Col 4: lines 41-55 teaches a disc changer {single playback device} 26a-c – Fig.1 that is connected to media management system 10-Fig.1 via I/O ports 12-Fig.1 and two-way serial or S-Link based connections), the single playback device having a plurality of media types and titles stored therein, wherein at least one of the plurality of media types is a DVD containing an available title (Col 4: lines 41-45, Col 5: lines 10-13 teaches a plurality of media types such as CD's, SACD, and DVD's containing titles);

querying the single playback device for information regarding titles stored on the media in the single playback device (Col 4: lines 62-65 teaches the media management system 10-Fig.1 accessing each of the media source(s) for information regarding the media that is accessible to the user);

compiling and caching a title directory for the titles in the single playback device (Col 4: line 62 – Col 5: line 9 teaches organizing the gather information about the media in a media database 19-Fig.1);

receiving a request to use the single playback device from a media client on the home network, the media client being connected to a display device (Col 5: lines 50-64, Col 6: lines 62-65 teaches allowing the user to manage and play media obtained from media source(s));

sending the title directory to the media client for presenting an interactive user interface on the display device (User I/F 15-Fig.1, Media Receiver 38-Fig.1; Col 5: lines 50-53, 55-64);

receiving a request from the media client for a selected title stored on a DVD in the single playback device (Col 5: lines 53-64);

retrieving contents of the selected title from the DVD in the single playback device (Col 2: line 65 – Col 3: line 30, Col 5: lines 2-19, 55-64); and

transmitting the contents of the selected title to the media client for display on the display device (monitor 36-Fig.1; Col 2: line 65 – Col 3: line 30, Col 6: lines 62-65).

Commons does not explicitly teach DVD's containing commercially available titles.

In an analogous art FREEMAN teaches, DVD's containing commercially available titles (Paragraph 0029, 0203).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify Commons' system to include DVD's containing commercially available titles, as taught by FREEMAN, for the advantage of providing viewers with a greater variety of widely distributed entertainment, such as different blockbusters, filmed/directed by professionals.

6. **Claim 2** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Commons et al. (US 7,305,694), in view of FREEMAN et al. (US 2002/0129374), and further in view of Heauvelman (US 2003/0126600).

Consider **claim 2**, Commons and Freeman teach compiling the title directory (Commons - Col 4: line 62 – Col 5: line 9), but do not explicitly teach accessing the Internet for downloading additional information for a title stored on a DVD in the jukebox, and presenting the downloaded information in the title directory.

In an analogous art Heauvelman teaches, accessing the Internet for downloading additional information for a title stored on a DVD in the jukebox (Paragraph 0065 teaches a DVD jukebox that can have its content information identified through the internet. Paragraph 0010 teaches that 09/568,932 filed for *Shteyn* is incorporated by reference, herein referred to as Shteyn. Shteyn - P: 10: lines 24-28), and presenting the downloaded information in the title directory (Shteyn - P. 9: lines 14-25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Commons and FREEMAN to include accessing the Internet for downloading the additional information for a title stored on a DVD in the jukebox, and presenting the downloaded information in the title directory, as taught by Heauvelman, for the advantage of retrieving optimal and more recent data on titles stored, providing the user with much more recent information on a title.

7. **Claim 3** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Commons et al. (US 7,305,694), in view of FREEMAN et al. (US 2002/0129374), in view of Heauvelman (US 2003/0126600), and further in view of Lamkin et al. (US 2002/0088011).

Consider **claim 3**, Commons, FREEMAN, and Heauvelman teach a title directory, containing information for a title stored on a DVD in the jukebox (Commons - Col 4: line 62 – Col 5: line 9), but do not explicitly teach a link to an Internet site containing information for a title stored on a DVD.

In an analogous art Lamkin teaches, a link to an Internet site containing information for a title stored on a DVD (Paragraph 0066 teaches external information web links for other information accessible through the internet).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Commons, FREEMAN, and Heauvelman to include a link to an Internet site containing information for a title stored on a DVD, as taught by Lamkin, for the advantage of providing the user with the most up to date information about a title, and allowing external sources to continuously update and provide title information.

8. **Claim 4** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Commons et al. (US 7,305,694), in view of FREEMAN et al. (US 2002/0129374), and further in view of FENWICK, JR. et al. (US 2003/0204852).

Consider **claim 4**, Commons and FREEMAN do not explicitly teach performing the step of presenting the single playback device to the home network for discovery by other devices connected to the home network

In an analogous art FENWICK teaches, performing the step of presenting the single playback device to the home network for discovery by other devices connected to the home network (Paragraph 0016, 0020);

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Commons and FREEMAN to include performing the step of presenting the single playback device to the home network for discovery by other devices connected to the home network, as taught by FENWICK, for the advantage of efficiently managing and recognizing devices on the network, allowing for easy organization of available devices on the network.

9. **Claim 5** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Commons et al. (US 7,305,694), in view of FREEMAN et al. (US 2002/0129374), and further in view of Dureau (US 2003/0135860).

Consider **claim 5**, Commons and FREEMAN do not explicitly teach performing the step of converting the contents of the selected title, and wherein the step of transmitting transmits the converted contents to the media client.

In an analogous art Dureau teaches, performing the step of converting the contents of the selected title, and wherein the step of transmitting transmits the converted contents to the media client (Paragraph 0012, 0037, 0042).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Commons and FREEMAN to include performing the step of converting the contents of the selected title, and wherein the step of transmitting transmits the converted contents to the media client, as taught by Dureau, for the advantage of making content compatible and available to a plurality of devices, allowing users to view content on whatever device that they prefer or is available at their disposal.

10. **Claim 6** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Commons et al. (US 7,305,694), in view of FREEMAN et al. (US 2002/0129374), in view of Dureau (US 2003/0135860), and further in view of Takahashi et al. (US 5,563,661).

Consider **claim 6**, Commons, FREEMAN, and Dureau teach wherein the step of converting adapts the contents of the selected title based on display characteristics of the display device connected to the media client (Dureau - Paragraph 0012, 0037, 0042), but do not explicitly teach wherein the converting further comprises mapping from one aspect ratio to another.

In an analogous art Dureau teaches, wherein the converting further comprises mapping from one aspect ratio to another (Col 9: lines 32-43)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Commons, FREEMAN, and Dureau to include

wherein the converting further comprises mapping from one aspect ratio to another, as taught by Takahashi, for the advantage of allowing programming to conform to any of the existing SD systems such as NTSC, PAL and SECAM (Takahashi – Col 9: lines 32-36), providing a more pleasant viewing experience to the user regardless of viewing device.

11. **Claim 7** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Commons et al. (US 7,305,694), in view of FREEMAN et al. (US 2002/0129374), in view of Dureau (US 2003/0135860), and further in view of Lakamp et al. (US 7,203,965).

Consider **claim 7**, Commons, FREEMAN, and Dureau do not explicitly teach wherein the step of converting transmits the contents of the selected title from one security scheme to another so that the contents is transmitted over the home network with a protection level intended by the publisher of the title.

In an analogous art Lakamp teaches, wherein the step of converting transmits the contents of the selected title from one security scheme to another so that the contents is transmitted over the home network with a protection level intended by the publisher of the title (Col 2: lines 16-23, Col 3: lines 4-13, Col 4: lines 20-26); and providing decryption and playback of transcribed content on client devices (Col 2: lines 24-25, Col 3: lines 54-65).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Commons, FREEMAN, and Dureau to include wherein the step of converting transcripts the contents of the selected title from one security scheme to another so that the contents is transmitted over the home network with a protection level intended by the publisher of the title, as taught by Lakamp, for the advantage of limiting the unauthorized copying of digital audio and video, preventing unscrupulous purchasers from opening up their home networks to unauthorized users or make pirate copies of content that can be sold or given away depriving copyright owners of compensation (Lakamp - Col 1: lines 21-27, 48-54).

12. **Claims 10** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Commons et al. (US 7,305,694), in view of FREEMAN et al. (US 2002/0129374), and further in view of Eytchison (US 6,363,434).

Consider **claim 10**, Commons and FREEMAN teach a two-way digital connection between the media server and the single playback device (Commons - Col 4: lines 41-55 teaches a disc changer {single playback device} 26a-c – Fig.1 that is connected to media management system 10-Fig.1 via I/O ports 12-Fig.1 and two-way serial or S-Link based connections), but do not explicitly teach the two-way connection is based on the IEEE 1394 standard.

In an analogous art Eytchison teaches, a two-way connection is based on the IEEE 1394 standard (Col 5: lines 25-40; Col 6: lines 38-46).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Commons and FREEMAN to include a two-way connection is based on the IEEE 1394 standard, as taught by Eytchison, for the advantage of providing multiple channels for isochronous data transfers (Eytchison - Col 5: line 61 – Col 6: line 4), and providing a faster and more reliable data connection.

13. **Claims 11 and 12** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Commons et al. (US 7,305,694), in view of FREEMAN et al. (US 2002/0129374), and further in view of Lakamp et al. (US 7,203,965).

Consider **claim 11**, Commons teaches a computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions for a media client residing on a home network and connected to a display device (User I/F 15-Fig.1, Media Receiver 38-Fig.1, monitors 32, 36-Fig.1; Col 4: lines 18-24) to perform steps comprising:

presenting on the display device an option to use a single playback device for selection by the user, the single playback device being connected to the home network via a media server and having a plurality of media types and titles stored therein, wherein amongst the plurality of media types and titles is a plurality of DVD's containing available titles stored thereon (Fig.1; Col 5: lines 50-64 teaches displaying information about media unit records, allowing the user to manage and play the media obtained from the media source(s). Col 4: lines 41-55, Col 5: lines 10-13 teaches a disc changer {single playback device} connected

to the home system with a plurality of media types such as CD's, SACD, and DVD's containing titles. *The option to use the single playback device is the user being able to manage and configure selections on the display screen);*

receiving a first user input signal selecting the option to use the single playback device (Col 5: lines 52-64 teaches allowing the user to manage and configure selections from the media source(s). *The option to use the single playback device is the user being able to manage and configure selections on the display screen);*

querying the media server connected to the single playback device for information on the plurality of media stored in the single playback device (Col 4: lines 62-65 teaches the media management system 10-Fig.1 accessing each of the media source(s) for information regarding the media that is accessible to the user);

receiving from the media server the information on titles stored on the DVD's in the single playback device, the information comprising metadata that provides information about the titles stored on the DVD's stored in the single playback device that assists a user to navigate and select the title (Col 4: lines 62-65 teaches the media management system 10-Fig.1 accessing each of the media source(s) for information regarding the media that is accessible to the user. Col 4: line 62 – Col 5: line 15 teaches the retrieved media unit record contains information {metadata} in the form of characteristics such as a title {e.g. a CD title, a DVD title, or a movie title}, a song, a genre, etc);

presenting an interactive user interface on the display device to present the information on the titles stores on the DVD's in the single playback device (Col 5: lines 50-64);

receiving a second user input signal requesting viewing of a selected title stored on a DVD in the single playback device (Col 5: lines 53-64);

receiving the contents of the selected title from the media server (Col 2: line 65 – Col 3: line 30, Col 5: lines 2-19, 55-64); and

displaying the content of the selected title on the display device (monitor 36-Fig.1; Col 5: lines 50-64, Col 6: lines 62-65).

Commons does not explicitly teach DVD's containing commercially available titles;

transcribing the contents of the selected title from one security scheme to another;

In an analogous art FREEMAN teaches, DVD's containing commercially available titles (Paragraph 0029, 0203).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify Commons' system to include DVD's containing commercially available titles, as taught by FREEMAN, for the advantage of providing viewers with a greater variety of widely distributed entertainment, such as different blockbusters, filmed/directed by professionals.

Commons and FREEMAN do not explicitly teach transcripting the contents of the selected title from one security scheme to another;

In an analogous art Lakamp teaches, transcripting the contents of the selected title from one security scheme to another (Col 2: lines 16-23, Col 3: lines 4-13, Col 4: lines 20-26); and providing decryption and playback of transcribed content on client devices (Col 2: lines 24-25, Col 3: lines 54-65).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Commons and FREEMAN to include transcripting the contents of the selected title from one security scheme to another, as taught by Lakamp, for the advantage of limiting the unauthorized copying of digital audio and video, preventing unscrupulous purchasers from opening up their home networks to unauthorized users or make pirate copies of content that can be sold or given away depriving copyright owners of compensation (Lakamp - Col 1: lines 21-27, 48-54).

Consider **claim 12**, Commons, FREEMAN, and Lakamp teaches wherein the display device is a television (Commons – monitor 36-Fig.1; Col 6: line 63).

14. **Claims 13, 15, and 16** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Commons et al. (US 7,305,694), in view of FREEMAN et al. (US

2002/0129374), in view of Lakamp et al. (US 7,203,965), and further in view of FENWICK, JR. et al. (US 2003/0204852).

Consider **claim 13**, Commons, FREEMAN, and Lakamp do not explicitly teach wherein the step of displaying includes sending analog video signals to the television.

In an analogous art FENWICK teaches, wherein the step of displaying includes sending analog video signals to the television (Paragraph 0034 teaches a NTSC-TV monitors; Paragraph 0038 teaches distributing video to the users where the modulation technique can be frequency modulation. *Frequency modulation is a modulation technique used for analog signals*).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Commons, FREEMAN, and Lakamp to include wherein the step of displaying includes sending analog video signals to the television, as taught by FENWICK, for the advantage of backwards compatibility, allowing for the continued usage of older and well established technologies such as analog televisions, so that the users will still be able to make use of older hardware.

Consider **claim 15**, Commons, FREEMAN, and Lakamp teaches the step of presenting an interactive user interface (Col 5: lines 50-64), but do not

explicitly teach includes displaying menus on different levels in accordance with received user input signals.

In an analogous art FENWICK teaches, displaying menus on different levels in accordance with received user input signals (Paragraph 0040).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Commons, FREEMAN, and Lakamp to include displaying menus on different levels in accordance with received user input signals, as taught by Lakamp, for the advantage of providing selections to the user in an organized hierarchical and coherent manner, reducing confusion that might be caused by menus having a lot of visual clutter.

Consider **claim 16**, Commons, FREEMAN, and Lakamp do not explicitly teach performing the step of discovering the single playback device on the home network through the media server.

In an analogous art FENWICK teaches, performing the step of discovering the single playback device on the home network through the media server (Paragraph 0016).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Commons, FREEMAN, and Lakamp to include performing the step of discovering the single playback device on the home network through the media server, as taught by FENWICK, for the advantage of

efficiently managing and recognizing devices on the network, allowing for easy organization of available devices on the network by the management device.

15. **Claim 14** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Commons et al. (US 7,305,694), in view of FREEMAN et al. (US 2002/0129374), in view of Lakamp et al. (US 7,203,965), and further in view of Harrison et al. (US 6,732,373).

Consider **claim 14**, Commons, FREEMAN, and Lakamp do not explicitly teach the media client is built into the television.

In an analogous art Harrison teaches, a media client is built into a television (Col 10: lines 23-34).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Commons, FREEMAN, and Lakamp to include a media client is built into a television, as taught by Harrison, for the advantage of providing users with an all in one device that contains all the needed capabilities, decreasing the amount of devices needed, further reducing visual clutter.

16. **Claims 17 and 18** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Commons et al. (US 7,305,694), in view of FREEMAN et al. (US 2002/0129374), in view of FENWICK, JR. et al. (US 2003/0204852), and further in view of Gewickey et al. (US 2003/0028892).

Consider **claim 17**, Commons teaches a home entertainment system comprising:

a home network (Fig.1 teaches many different device connected together in a home system);

a single playback device having a plurality of DVD's containing available titles stored therein (Col 4: lines 41-55, Col 5: lines 10-13 teaches a disc changer {single playback device} connected to the home system with a plurality of media types such as CD's, SACD, and DVD's containing titles);

a media server connected to the home network and having a two-way digital connection with the single playback device (Col 4: lines 41-55 teaches a disc changer {single playback device} 26a-c – Fig.1 that is connected to media management system 10-Fig.1 via I/O ports 12-Fig.1 and two-way serial or S-Link based connections);

a display device (monitors 32, 36-Fig.1); and

a media client connected to the display device and connected to the home network (Fig.1; monitors 32, 36; User I/F 16),

the media server being programmed to:

compile a title directory for the titles stored on the DVD's in the single playback device, wherein compiling the title directory comprises retrieving metadata associated with a title (Col 4: line 62 – Col 5: line 9

teaches organizing the gather information about the media in a media database 19-Fig.1);

send the title directory to the media client (Col 5: lines 50-60);
retrieve contents of a selected title from the DVD in the single playback device (Col 2: line 65 – Col 3: line 30, Col 5: lines 2-19, 55-64);

and transmit the contents of the selected title to the media client for display on the display device (Col 5: lines 52-60, Col 6: lines 62-65),
the media client programmed to:

receive a user request to use the single playback device (Col 5: lines 52-64 teaches allowing the user to manage and configure selections from the media source(s). *The option to use the single playback device is the user being able to manage and configure selections on the display screen*),

display an interactive user interface on the display device to present the title directory, whereby the title directory comprises the metadata retrieved (Fig.1; Col 5: lines 50-64 teaches displaying information about media unit records, allowing the user to manage and play the media obtained from the media source(s). Col 4: line 62 – Col 5: line 15 teaches the retrieved media unit record contains information {metadata} in the form of characteristics such as a title {e.g. a CD title, a DVD title, or a movie title}, a song, a genre, etc),

receive a user input single selecting the selected title (Col 5: lines 52-64),

request the media server to send the contents of the selected title (Col 5: line 52-64 teaches the user interacting with user interface, allowing the user to configure and play media. *When media is selected to be played, the content is requested from the media management system, that handles the management of the content*), and

display the contents of the selected title on the display device (Col 5: lines 52-64, Col 6: lines 62-65).

Commons does not explicitly teach DVD's containing commercially available titles;

present the single playback device for discovery on the home network; retrieving metadata associated with a title from a title server, the retrieving further comprising retrieving a predefined number of bits from the title server and using a hash of the predefined number of bits to identify the title on the title server

In an analogous art FREEMAN teaches, DVD's containing commercially available titles (Paragraph 0029, 0203).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify Commons' system to include DVD's containing commercially available titles, as taught by FREEMAN, for the advantage of providing viewers

with a greater variety of widely distributed entertainment, such as different blockbusters, filmed/directed by professionals.

Commons and FREEMAN do not explicitly teach present the single playback device for discovery on the home network;

retrieving metadata associated with a title from a title server, the retrieving further comprising retrieving a predefined number of bits from the title server and using a hash of the predefined number of bits to identify the title on the title server

In an analogous art FENWICK teaches, present the single playback device for discovery on the home network (Paragraph 0016);

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Commons and FREEMAN to include present the single playback device for discovery on the home network, as taught by FENWICK, for the advantage of efficiently managing and recognizing devices on the network, allowing for easy organization of available devices on the network.

Commons, FREEMAN, and FENWICK do not explicitly teach retrieving metadata associated with a title from a title server, the retrieving further comprising retrieving a predefined number of bits from the title server and using a hash of the predefined number of bits to identify the title on the title server.

In an analogous art Gewickey teaches, retrieving metadata associated with a title from a title server, the retrieving further comprising retrieving a

predefined number of bits from the title server and using a hash of the predefined number of bits to identify the title on the title server (Paragraph 0134-0136).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Commons, FREEMAN, and FENWICK to include retrieving metadata associated with a title from a title server, the retrieving further comprising retrieving a predefined number of bits from the title server and using a hash of the predefined number of bits to identify the title on the title server, as taught by Gewickey, for the advantage of effectively and quickly identifying programming, reducing/eliminating any redundancies or errors in recognizing the particular title of programming.

Consider **claim 18**, Commons, FREEMAN, FENWICK, and Gewickey teaches wherein the display device is a television (Commons – monitor 36-Fig.1; Col 6: line 63).

17. **Claim 19** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Commons et al. (US 7,305,694), in view of FREEMAN et al. (US 2002/0129374), in view of FENWICK, JR. et al. (US 2003/0204852), in view of Gewickey et al. (US 2003/0028892), and further in view of Heauvelman (US 2003/0126600).

Consider **claim 19**, Commons, FREEMAN, FENWICK, and Gewickey teach an Internet access device connected to the home network (Col 4: lines 26-

28, 32-40), but does not explicitly teach wherein the media server is further programmed to access the Internet for downloading information for a title stored on a DVD in the single playback device, and presenting the downloaded information in the title directory.

In an analogous art Heauvelman teaches, accessing the Internet for downloading information for a title stored on a DVD in a single playback device (Paragraph 0065 teaches a DVD jukebox that can have its content information identified through the internet. Paragraph 0010 teaches that 09/568,932 filed for *Shteyn* is incorporated by reference, herein referred to as *Shteyn*. *Shteyn* - P: 10: lines 24-28), and presenting the downloaded information in a title directory (*Shteyn* - P. 9: lines 14-25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Commons, FREEMAN, FENWICK, and Gewickey to include accessing the Internet for downloading information for a title stored on a DVD in a single playback device, and presenting the downloaded information in a title directory, as taught by Heauvelman, for the advantage of retrieving optimal and more recent data on titles stored, providing the user with much more recent information on a title.

18. **Claims 20 and 21** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Commons et al. (US 7,305,694), in view of FREEMAN et al. (US 2002/0129374), in

view of FENWICK, JR. et al. (US 2003/0204852), in view of Gewickey et al. (US 2003/0028892), and further in view of Lamkin et al. (US 2002/0088011).

Consider **claim 20**, Commons, FREEMAN, FENWICK, and Gewickey teach a title directory compiled by the media server, containing information for a title stored on a DVD in the single playback device (Commons - Col 4: line 62 – Col 5: line 9 teaches organizing the gather information about the media in a media database 19-Fig.1), but do not explicitly teach that it includes a link to an Internet site containing additional information for a title stored on a DVD.

In an analogous art Lamkin teaches, a link to an Internet site containing additional information for a title stored on a DVD (Paragraph 0066 teaches external information web links for other information accessible through the internet).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Commons, FREEMAN, FENWICK, and Gewickey to include a link to an Internet site containing additional information for a title stored on a DVD, as taught by Lamkin, for the advantage of providing the user with the most up to date information about a title, and allowing external sources to continuously update and provide title information.

Consider **claim 21**, Commons, FREEMAN, FENWICK, Gewickey, and Lamkin teach the media client is programmed to access the link to obtain the additional information for display on the television (Lamkin – Paragraph 0066).

19. **Claim 22** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Commons et al. (US 7,305,694), in view of FREEMAN et al. (US 2002/0129374), in view of FENWICK, JR. et al. (US 2003/0204852), in view of Gewickey et al. (US 2003/0028892), and further in view of Lakamp et al. (US 7,203,965).

Consider **claim 22**, Commons, FREEMAN, FENWICK, and Gewickey do not explicitly teach wherein the media server is further programmed to transcript the contents of the selected title from one security scheme to another, and transmit the transcribed contents to the media client.

In an analogous art Lakamp teaches, transcript the contents of the selected title from one security scheme to another (Col 2: lines 16-23, Col 3: lines 4-13, Col 4: lines 20-26); and transmit the transcribed contents to the media client (Col 2: lines 24-25, Col 3: lines 54-65).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Commons, FREEMAN, FENWICK, and Gewickey to include transcript the contents of the selected title from one security scheme to another, and transmit the transcribed contents to the media client, as taught by Lakamp, for the advantage of limiting the unauthorized copying of digital audio and video, preventing unscrupulous purchasers from opening up their home networks to unauthorized users or make pirate copies of content that can be sold or given away depriving copyright owners of compensation (Lakamp - Col 1: lines 21-27, 48-54).

20. **Claim 23** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Commons et al. (US 7,305,694), in view of FREEMAN et al. (US 2002/0129374), in view of FENWICK, JR. et al. (US 2003/0204852), in view of Gewickey et al. (US 2003/0028892), in view of Lakamp et al. (US 7,203,965), and further in view of Takahashi et al. (US 5,563,661).

Consider **claim 23**, Commons, FREEMAN, FENWICK, Gewickey, and Lakamp teach adapt the contents of the selected title based on display characteristics of the display device connected to the media client (Dureau - Paragraph 0012, 0037, 0042), but do not explicitly teach presenting an adapting option for selection by the user, the adapting option comprising:

mapping from one aspect ratio to another; and

converting from high-definition to standard-definition.

In an analogous art Takahashi teaches, presenting an adapting option for selection by the user, the adapting option comprising: mapping from one aspect ratio to another; and converting from high-definition to standard-definition (Col 10: lines 22-32, Col 20: lines 43-45, 49-58, Col 9: lines 32-43).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Commons, FREEMAN, FENWICK, Gewickey, and Lakamp to include presenting an adapting option for selection by the user, the adapting option comprising: mapping from one aspect ratio to another; and

converting from high-definition to standard-definition as taught by Takahashi, for the advantage of allowing programming to conform to any of the existing SD systems such as NTSC, PAL and SECAM (Takahashi – Col 9: lines 32-36), providing users a choice to adjust programming quality to their liking, adding to a more pleasurable viewing experience.

21. **Claims 26** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Commons et al. (US 7,305,694), in view of FREEMAN et al. (US 2002/0129374), in view of FENWICK, JR. et al. (US 2003/0204852), in view of Gewickey et al. (US 2003/0028892), and further in view of Eytchison (US 6,363,434).

Consider **claim 26**, Commons, FREEMAN, FENWICK, and Gewickey teach a two-way digital connection between the media server and the single playback device (Commons - Col 4: lines 41-55 teaches a disc changer {single playback device} 26a-c – Fig.1 that is connected to media management system 10-Fig.1 via I/O ports 12-Fig.1 and two-way serial or S-Link based connections), but do not explicitly teach the two-way connection is based on the IEEE 1394 standard.

In an analogous art Eytchison teaches, a two-way connection is based on the IEEE 1394 standard (Col 5: lines 25-40; Col 6: lines 38-46).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Commons, FREEMAN, FENWICK, and Gewickey to include a two-way connection is based on the IEEE 1394 standard, as taught by

Eytchison, for the advantage of providing multiple channels for isochronous data transfers (Eytchison - Col 5: line 61 – Col 6: line 4), and providing a faster and more reliable data connection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JASON K. LIN whose telephone number is (571)270-1446. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri, 9:00AM-6:00PM, EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Brian T. Pendleton can be reached on (571)272-7527. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Jason Lin/

Art Unit: 2425

Examiner, Art Unit: 2425

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